

7 April 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: House Post Office and Civil Service Committee Staff

1. Messrs. John H. Martiny, Staff Director and Chief Counsel; Theodore J. Kazy, Minority Counsel; Robert Lockhart, Counsel; and Richard Barton, Staff Assistant, Employee Benefits Subcommittee, House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, visited the Headquarters building for briefing and luncheon. The Legislative Counsel, Mr. Maury, led off welcoming the staff and gave them an overview of the intelligence community and Agency organization.

2. Mr. Warner, Deputy General Counsel, outlined basic Agency statutory authority and Executive Orders and gave Mr. Martiny a copy of the Guide to CIA Statutes and Law for their use.

3. Mr. Robert S. Wattles, Assistant Deputy Director for Support, and Mr. Harry B. Fisher, Director of Personnel, outlined Agency personnel management and policies with emphasis on the Agency's classification system and grade structure; the application of Agency security and medical policies; recruitment processes; retirement and benefits programs; and Agency complaint and grievance procedures.

4. Colonel L. K. White, Executive Director-Comptroller, hosted the luncheon which was also attended by Messrs. Howard Osborn, Director of Security, George L. Cary, Jr., and [redacted] Office of Legislative Counsel; [redacted] and the undersigned were present for both briefing and luncheon.

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5. The briefing, which was conducted at the secret level, was very well received by each of the four staff members. Mr. Martiny was particularly pleased by the overview of the intelligence community and the Agency organization and legal background which had grown hazy in his mind since the days when he was a member of the General Accounting Office, Audit Staff, working on Agency accounts. Mr. Kazy, a former Administrative Assistant to Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.), Mr. Richard Barton, who was employed at AID as an intern for two summers, and Mr. Lockhart, a young former GAO attorney, found this exposure to the intelligence world most helpful in the light of the upcoming Committee consideration of the Ervin Bill and the restructuring of the Civil Service classification system.

6. On leaving the building, Mr. Martiny and his three assistants were quite forthcoming in their compliments for the briefing and the courtesies extended to them.



Assistant Legislative Counsel

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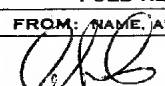
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Senators Line Up To Back Ervin Bill



By
Mike
Causey

Unless it is to endorse motherhood, honor the flag or back a bland legislative proposition, it is rare to find 50 U.S. senators supporting a bill as cosponsors.

But Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.) has rounded up a coalition of 50-plus of his fellows, from liberal-liberal to hard-rock conservative, to back his third try for a federal employee bill of rights.

Ervin's new scheme concerns legislation that has been kicking around for several years. The Senate approved it at least twice. Still it has died of neglect in the House, with the blessings of President's Johnson and Nixon. Both got word through the bureaucratic pipeline that Ervin's bill really was not necessary, and would be a pain in the neck if it somehow became law.

The legislation would, hopefully, put a curb on agencies that probe into the personal lives of their employees. It would also prohibit pressure by overzealous supervisors who arm-twist underlings to buy bonds, give to charity drives or attend political or social functions not related to their work.

This year, Ervin has col-

lected a bipartisan group of backers that is impressive. It includes liberals such as Sens. Bayh (D-Ind.), Brooke (R-Mass.), Humphrey (D-Minn.), Mathias (R-Md.) and Muskie (D-Maine). Conservative backers include Sens. Dole (R-Iowa), Talmadge (D-Ga.), Tower (R-Tex.) and Goldwater (R-Ariz.). Backers expect at least 90 senators will vote for the bill.

House prospects are better this year, because Rep. James M. Hanley (D-N.Y.) is pushing a similar proposal. His Employee Benefits Subcommittee will hold hearings on it after Easter, and quick approval is expected there.

Strike Test: The Supreme Court will have a chance to take Uncle Sam off the hook, in a way, when it reviews a lower court decision upholding the ban on strikes by federal workers.

AFL-CIO's United Federation of Postal Clerks was rebuffed by U.S. District Court last week in its attempt to have the no-strike provision declared unconstitutional. President Francis S. Filbey says he will take the case to the high court.

Meanwhile, of course, government strikes are illegal and always have been. But the U.S. Postal Service has been looking the other way over an incident last March, when a third of its 650,000 employees walked off the job for a week. They came back after winning the promise of a two-step, 14 per cent raise that cost about 980 million.

If the Supreme Court rules that strikes are legal against the government, the postal walkout could become a dead issue. But if it upholds the ban, the government is going to be hard-pressed to crack down on the strike when it has ignored a work stoppage by 229,000.

Federal Area Wage Plan: A preliminary report to Congress questions the value of the present federal pay system that pays clerk-typists and office managers the same salary whether they work in high-cost San Francisco or Okolona, Miss., where the living is cheaper.

The Civil Service Commission study was made for the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, at the request of Rep. Hanley (D-N.Y.). It tentatively proposes paying clerical white-collar federal workers salaries based on local industry rates.

CSC's task force, headed by James Oliver, not surprisingly endorses the concept of a gradeless Federal Executive Service. That plan, which would put top-grade federal careerists under three-year contracts to their agencies, has already been sent to Capitol Hill with Mr. Nixon's backing.

Committee staffers will get a full briefing on the salary study proposals this week, and the message they take back to their bosses will determine what, if any, legislative proposals will be made to change clerical pay fixing.